



MEXBOROUGH  
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

205

THE HEALTH  
of  
MEXBOROUGH  
1966

205



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# MEXBOROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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MEMBERS as at 31st DECEMBER, 1966

**Chairman of the Council :**  
Councillor G. W. HURST, J.P.

**Vice-Chairman of the Council :**  
Councillor M. GAMBLE

**Chairman of the Public Health Committee :**  
Councillor M. GAMBLE

**Councillors :**

Mrs. G. CATLOW	R. H. HAIGH, O.B.E., J.P.
Mrs. D. LEACH	K. LEE, J.P.
J. R. BELL	W. E. LIMB
A. R. BISHOP	D. J. PARKS
B. E. CLIFF	T. ROEBUCK (C.C.)
E. GARDNER	F. WATSON
J. H. GILL	J. C. WILLETT
E. HAIGH	J. WOOTTON

**Medical Officer of Health :**  
D. J. CUSITER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.

**Chief Public Health Inspector :**  
H. BREARLEY, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

**District Public Health Inspector :**  
T. J. P. HENDRY, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

## P R E F A C E

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Public Health Department,  
Council Offices,  
Mexborough.

To the Chairman and Members of Mexborough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

I include in this annual report of the health of your district details of the County Council health and school health services. I apologise for the delay in submitting this report which was due to a shortage of staff (both clerical and professional) in the Chief Public Health Inspector's department.

The population showed a natural increase of 63 and an overall decrease of 70, according to the Registrar General's estimate of the resident population for mid-1966.

There were no maternal deaths in the district. Three infant deaths (none of which were premature) were recorded from a total of 288 live births. One death was due to respiratory disease, one to birth injury and one to congenital heart disease. All three infants were born and died in hospital.

The infant mortality rate (deaths under one year of age per 1,000 live births) was 10·4 (West Riding 20·1, England and Wales 19·0), and the rate for the health Division 26 as a whole was 22·1. The infant mortality rate for Mexborough was half that of the previous year.

The corrected birth rate was 17·9 compared with a rate of 18·2 for the West Riding as a whole, and is based on a decreasing population.

The corrected death rate from all causes was 14·8 which is in excess of that for the West Riding as a whole which was 12·9.

The total deaths were 217 of which 79 were due to diseases of heart and blood vessels, 32 to cancer in various sites, 38 to respiratory disease and 24 to vascular lesions of the nervous system. These correspond to rates of 4.76 (West Riding 4.48); 1.97 (West Riding 2.00); 2.29 (West Riding 1.72) and 1.45 (West Riding 1.87).

There were two deaths from Tuberculosis.

In 1966 14 illegitimate births were registered which is a similar figure to the previous year, and there were no deaths of illegitimate babies.

The care of the elderly is rapidly becoming one of the major problems of the health department. The district councils are providing more and more ground floor accommodation with warden supervision, but surveys carried out by this department for each district in connection with the allocation of tenancies in new schemes show that the need for such accommodation is probably double that already provided.

Modern residential homes, each with accommodation for 35 old people, have been provided in recent years by the County Welfare Committee in Rawmarsh, Wath-upon-Dearne, Thurnscoe and Conisbrough. A similar building in Swinton will be opened in 1967. Nevertheless, there is still a long waiting list for admissions.

344 aged persons in the division benefit from the meals on wheels service and 784 meals are provided weekly at a charge of 1s. 0d. per head to the recipient. 2,744 old people received chiropody treatment during 1966 when 12,665 treatments were carried out either in clinics or at the homes of the patients. The home help service is provided in the homes of 1,265 pensioners and home helps were employed for a total of 172,337 hours at these homes in the year. In emergencies, for terminal cases of illness, night care is also available.

The biggest problem, however, is the shortage of geriatric hospital beds. Day after day, relatives write or visit this office enlisting the help of the Medical Officer of Health regarding admission of their aged parents to hospital. Many

of these relatives have struggled for months to provide the necessary care and attention themselves, others are reluctant to do so or for pressing family reasons are unable to do so. It appears to the public that, because hospital admissions for aged sick persons take so long in this area, the general practitioner in charge of the case is not doing all he can for the patient and they assume that the Medical Officer of Health has overall authority over the situation, which he has not.

A Planning Group for the care of the elderly in hospitals and residential homes, of which I am a member, was formed by the Rotherham and Mexborough Hospital Management Committee in 1966 to discuss these problems. It is estimated that there is a 48% shortage of geriatric beds in the area of the Hospital Management Committee and until this deficiency is rectified the work of the general practitioner will continue to increase and more resources will be needed by the local authority to fill the breach.

The shortage of general practitioners in the area poses yet a further problem. The County Council in an effort to provide better facilities for the family doctor, offers accommodation in child welfare centres for surgery purposes at a modest rental, and in the division family doctors are using Mexborough clinic (three practices), Conisbrough clinic (one practice), Monkwood clinic (one practice) and Kilnhurst clinic (one practice). Thurnscoe clinic is at present being extended to provide accommodation for a group practice of four doctors, and a new clinic being planned for Swinton will be able to accommodate four family doctors. General Practitioners also conduct their own antenatal clinics with assistance from the District Midwives at Conisbrough and Mexborough clinics. All Health Visitors in the division are attached to general practitioners, as are the Home Nurses.

The morbidity statistics for the area as supplied by the Ministry of Social Security reveal a high incidence of sickness in the weeks immediately following bank holidays, works holidays and during the September race week in Doncaster. Would it be naive to conclude that holidays have a harmful effect on the health of some? This problem is national and not confined to this area. The Executive Council are aware of the problem of the shortage of family doctors in this area.

I would again like to record my thanks to Mr. H. Brearley, the Public Health Inspector, for his work and co-operation during the year, and also the members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support. My thanks are also due to the staff of the Divisional Health Office for their help in the preparation of this report.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. J. CUSITER,

Medical Officer of Health

Divisional Public Health Office,  
Dunford House,  
Wath-upon-Dearne,  
Rotherham.

Tel. No. Wath-upon-Dearne 2251/2

## SECTION "A"

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

#### (a) General Statistics

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	1,452
Registrar-General's estimate of Resident Population Mid-1966	...	...	...	...	...	16,580
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1966						5,707
Population density (persons per house)	...	...	...	...	...	2.9
House density (houses per acre)	...	...	...	...	...	3.9
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£400,592
Net product of 1d. rate	...	...	...	...	...	£1,600

#### (b) Physical and Social Conditions

The Registrar-General's estimate of the resident population for Mid-1966 revealed an overall decrease of 70. The natural increase of population i.e. excess of births over deaths for the whole year, was 63.

The main employment in the Divisional area is provided by coal mining (61% men), electric domestic equipment, coal by-products, glass containers, stoves and grates and soft drink manufacturers. Over 400 women travel daily by organised transport to employment in the West Riding textile industry, food canning (Sheffield), engineering (York), confectionery (Rotherham). There is a need for greater diversity of light industry suitable for females and male disabled persons.

### VITAL STATISTICS 1966

#### Live Births :

			Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	143	145	288
Legitimate	...	...	134	140	274
Illegitimate	...	...	9	5	14
Live Birth Rate (uncorrected)					
per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	17.4
Live Birth Rate (corrected)					
per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	17.9
Illegitimate live births percentage of total live births	...	...	...	...	4.9

### Still-births :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	1	1
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births				...	...	6·9
				Males	Females	Total
Total live and still-births	...			144	146	290

### Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :

				Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	3	—
Legitimate	...	...	...	2	—	2
Illegitimate	...	...	...	1	—	1
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births				...	...	10·4
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	10·9
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	71·4
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)				...	...	3·5
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)				...	...	3·5
Perinatal mortality rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	...	...	...	...	...	1·0

### Maternal mortality, including abortion :

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and still-births				...	...	—
Total Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	217
Death Rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	...	...	13·1
Death Rate (corrected)	...	...	...	...	...	14·8
Natural increase of population	...	...	...	...	...	71

Causes of Death at different periods of life during 1966 in the Urban District of Mexborough  
 General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand, W.C.2

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages.	Under 4 Weeks.	Under 4 Weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75 and over
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Diabetes.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	F	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
18. Coronary Disease, Angina.	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
19. Hypertension with heart disease.	F	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
20. Other heart disease.	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
21. Other Circulatory Disease	F	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

**Causes of Death at different periods of life during 1966 in the Urban District of Mexborough**  
**General Register Office, Somerset House, Strand, W.C.2**

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages.	AGE IN YEARS						
			1— 5— 15— 25— 35— 45— 55— 65— 75 and over						
22. Influenza	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
23. Pneumonia.	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
24. Bronchitis.	M	15	—	—	—	—	2	2	3
	F	4	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	5
	F	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
31. Congenital malformations.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
33. Motor vehicle accidents.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34. All other accidents.	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35. Suicide.	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
36. Homicide and Operations of War	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	125	—	—	—	—	2	2	44
Total all causes.	M	92	—	—	—	—	1	1	49
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age**

No.	Date of death	Cause of death	Age	Birth weight	Died at
1.	24.1.1966	1 (a) Respiratory failure (b) Terminal broncho-pneumonia & toxæmia	4 months	8 4	Rotherham Hospital, Rotherham
2.	5.2.1966	1 (a) Intra cranial haemorrhage (b) Birth injury	14 hours	7 10	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough
3.	19.10.1966	1 (a) Broncho-pneumonia (b) Congenital heart disease	2 months	7 4	Montagu Hospital, Mexborough

## MEXBOROUGH 1966

	Mexbro' Urban District 1966	Div. 26 1966	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Administrative County	England and Wales
<b>Population .....</b>	16,580	110,290	1,238,310	1,748,970	*
<b>Live Births (Crude)</b>	17·4	18·5	17·8	18·0	
<b>Live Births (Corrected)</b>	17·9	18·0	18·2	18·2	17·7
<b>Death Rate—All causes</b>					
Crude	13·1	11·4	12·9	12·1	
<b>Death Rate—All causes</b>					
Corrected	14·8	14·5	13·3	12·9	11·7
<b>Infective and Parasitic Diseases —excluding Tuberculosis, but including Syphilis and other V.D. ....</b>	0·00	0·01	0·03	0·03	*
<b>Tuberculosis:—</b>					
Respiratory .....	0·12	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·04
Other Forms .....	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01
All Forms .....	0·12	0·05	0·05	0·05	0·05
<b>Cancer .....</b>	1·99	1·76	2·16	2·00	2·25
<b>Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System .....</b>	1·45	1·32	2·02	1·87	*
<b>Heart and Circulatory Diseases .....</b>	4·76	4·22	4·77	4·48	*
<b>Respiratory Diseases .....</b>	2·29	1·99	1·88	1·72	*
<b>Maternal Mortality</b>	0·00	0·00	0·31	0·25	0·26
<b>Infant Mortality .....</b>	10·4	22·1	20·1	19·8	19·0
<b>Neo Natal Mortality .....</b>	3·5	15·2	13·2	12·6	12·9
<b>Perinatal Mortality .....</b>	10·3	27·5	25·9	25·1	26·3
<b>Still-Births .....</b>	6·9	16·4	14·9	14·4	15·4

\* Figures not available

## DIVISIONAL VITAL STATISTICS

In the discussion that follows it should be remembered that the rates are calculated on relatively small numbers and that variations from year to year may or may not be statistically valid. No conclusions can, therefore, be drawn from minor annual fluctuations but observation of the overall trend of the differing rates over a period of years is of value.

### Live Births :

In this division in 1966 113 illegitimate births have been recorded from a total of 2,038 live births. 5.5% of all live births in the division were, therefore, illegitimate. In the previous year the percentage was 4.9% when 102 illegitimate births were registered from a total of 2,070 live births. This rising trend in illegitimate births applies to the whole country but is more pronounced in the larger cities and towns.

For some years now the number of births and the birth rate have progressively increased. The birth rate for the division in 1966 was 18.5 per thousand live births which is exactly the same rate as for 1965. The rate for the administrative county was 18.0, and for England and Wales 17.7. The divisional birth rate is, therefore, slightly higher than that for the county and for the country as a whole.

The national increase of population i.e. excess of births over deaths was 813. Nevertheless the Registrar General's estimate of population for mid 1966 for the division as a whole showed a decrease of 110. These figures would indicate that approximately 900 people have migrated from the area during the year, and as there has been an increase in the population of adjoining rural districts it would appear that many families are moving to modern houses recently constructed in the more amenable country districts where they also have the benefit of lower rates.

### Deaths :

The death rate for the division from all causes was 11.5 per 1,000 of the population compared with a West Riding rate of 12.1 and 11.7 for England and Wales. Whilst this rate approximates closely to that for the rest of the country and the remainder of the West Riding, the rates for individual causes of death reveal an interesting feature in this division. Whereas the most common causes of death for England and Wales in descending order are as follows, heart and circulatory diseases, cancer, vascular lesions of the nervous system and

respiratory diseases, in this division respiratory diseases now occupy second position instead of fourth. Whilst perhaps this could be attributed to environmental conditions at work, i.e. in the coal mining industry, there is no doubt that atmospheric pollution is an underlying cause.

### Infant Mortality :

The infant mortality rate represents the number of children who die under the age of one year calculated per thousand live births. The rate for this division was 22·1 in 1966 which is less satisfactory than last year when the rate was 18·1. The rate for the West Riding County fell in 1966 to 19·8 compared with 20·7 in 1965. The rate for England and Wales in 1966 was 19·0.

This rate is an index of the apparent gain in health of any community and has shown a decline of 130 per thousand since the end of the nineteenth century. The causes of death of the infants who die in this division are representative of the general pattern of infant deaths in England and Wales i.e. respiratory diseases being the most common cause followed by congenital malformations, gastro-enteritis and infectious diseases.

### Peri-natal Mortality :

The peri-natal mortality rate includes stillbirths and deaths under one week per thousand live and stillbirths. It provides a more satisfactory guide to the standard of maternal care than the infant mortality rate by itself, as deaths of infants under one week and stillbirths represent the hard-core of infant mortality, and the problem now is to determine the cause of death and decide the best measures to be taken during the ante-natal period to avoid these deaths.

The peri-natal mortality rate in 1966 was 27·5 compared with a rate for the West Riding of 25·1.

Whilst the local rate is slightly higher than for 1965 the general all round improvement has been maintained. The stillbirth rate per thousand live and stillbirths was 16·4 compared with 17·6 in 1965 and 19·6 in 1964. However, the rate still remains slightly higher than that for the West Riding as a whole which was 14·4 in 1966. The commonest causes of death are prematurity, post-natal asphyxia, congenital malformations and birth injuries. Prematurity remains the dominant factor.

### Tuberculosis :

The death rate for tuberculosis remains at a satisfactory low level. With a total of 6 deaths in 1966 the rate was 0·05 and the West Riding rate was the same. With the recent influx of susceptible populations to this country efforts at eradication of this disease must continue and such measures as contact tracing, B.C.G. vaccination, the use of diagnostic radiological services and continuing improvements in nutrition must be diligently applied.

### Infective and Parasitic Diseases :

The rate for this disease including all infectious conditions except tuberculosis but including venereal disease was 0·1 per thousand and only one death was recorded in the division in 1966. The position is, therefore, a satisfactory one.

### Cancer :

In 1966 the death rate for cancer of all sites was 1·76 per thousand of the estimated population (West Riding rate 2·0). A total of 189 deaths was attributed to cancer, 10 fewer than in 1965. Deaths from cancer of the lung total 44 compared with 55 in the previous year. 23·3% of all cancer deaths were due to cancer of the lung and 34 of the 44 deaths were in males.

Cancer of the lung is now the most common type of malignant disease in the country and presents a major health hazard. In England and Wales as a whole one third of the total cancer deaths are from these causes, and the overwhelming majority of physicians have no doubt that this increase is due to cigarette smoking.

### Vascular Diseases of the Nervous System :

The death rate from these causes was 1·32 per thousand of the population (West Riding rate 1·87). This was slightly lower than for 1965, although the upward trend in the West Riding as a whole continues. Under this heading deaths are included from such factors as strokes due to cerebral haemorrhage, thrombosis or embolism, and mortality increases progressively with age.

### Heart and Circulatory Diseases :

This group represents the most common cause of death in the country. The rate for this division was 4·22 per thousand compared with a rate of 4·48 for the West Riding as a whole. The rate for this area shows only a slight fluctuation from that recorded for 1965.

Included in this group are deaths from coronary disease and angina, and the mortality is appreciably high at the age of 55 years and upwards.

### Diseases of the Respiratory System :

As previously reported deaths from respiratory diseases are disproportionately high in this division (17.7% of all deaths) in comparison with other causes of death. The death rate of 1.79 per thousand was higher than for last year in the division (1.42). Of the 223 deaths recorded under this heading more than half i.e. 124, were attributed to chronic bronchitis. This disease is important not only as a cause of death but also as a cause of frequent and repeated illness and absence from work. Atmospheric pollution and cigarette smoking are heavily incriminated in its production and play a far more important role than working conditions, although in a coal mining area this latter factor should not be left out of the count.

### Maternal Mortality :

I am pleased to report that there were no maternal deaths recorded in the division in 1966.

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## **SECTION 'B'**

### **General Provision of Health Services in the Area Staff at 31st December, 1966**

**Divisional Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health :**  
**Dr. D. J. Cusiter**

**Divisional Nursing Officer :**  
**Miss V. Dunford**

**Senior Assistant County Medical Officers :**  
**Drs. D. M. Bell, S. K Pande, Margaret Bolsover.**

**Part-time Medical Officers :**

Drs. Barbara Demaine,	Jessica Core,
M. F. W. Bajorek,	W. R. Porter,
P. L. Baker,	Mary Scott,
B. R. Baker,	H. H. Smith,
I. Campbell,	J. Wilczynski.

**Obstetrician :**  
**Dr. J. C. MacWilliam**

**Paediatrician :**  
**Dr. C. C. Harvey**

**Ophthalmologists :**  
**Miss M. A. C. Jones, Dr. S. K. Bannerjee.**

**Child Psychiatrist :**  
**Dr. J. D. Orme**

**Child Guidance :**  
**Mr. C. Pritchard, Mrs. R. I. Pilkington.**

**Health Visitors and Assistant Health Visitors :**

Mrs. E. Appleyard,	Mrs. M. Mitchell,
Mrs. J. Brown,	Mrs. N. M. Noble,
Mrs. N. M. Dunford,	Miss M. O'Connor,
Mrs. G. I. Ellis,	Mrs. I. Pettman,
Miss L. Ferneyhough,	Mrs. E. Pocklington,
Mrs. M. Fisher,	Mrs. O. Smith,
Mrs. D. Goddard,	Miss M. Sorby,
Miss M. L. Hampshire,	Miss A. D. Willoughby,
Mrs. M. Jenkinson,	Miss H. Wray,
Mrs. M. M. Knowles,	Mrs. I. E. Milnes,
Mrs. G. Malpass,	Mrs. J. Hanmer,
Mrs. J. V. McLoughlin,	Mrs. I. Senior.

### Midwives :

Mrs. D. P. J. Butler,  
Mrs. G. M. Corley,  
Miss J. Dearden,  
Mrs. O. D. Edwards,  
Mrs. M. L. Green,  
Mrs. E. Gross,  
Mrs. A. Hessam,  
Mrs. H. E. Hillery,  
Miss K. A. A. Howland,  
Mrs. B. Hill,  
Mrs. V. J. Marley,

Miss G. Randall,  
Mrs. N. Roe,  
Mrs. A. E. Smith,  
Mrs. M. Smith,  
Mrs. D. A. Taylor,  
Mrs. V. Tunney,  
Mrs. M. Venables,  
Mrs. R. Williams,  
Miss D. A. M. Spencer,  
Mrs. J. Godfrey.

### District Nurses :

Mrs. M. Brooks,  
Mrs. J. Cox,  
Mrs. H. Dyson,  
Mrs. E. Elsworth,  
Mrs. R. Fairman,  
Mrs. E. Firth,  
Miss E. Gill,  
Mrs. I. Goldsbrough,  
Mrs. N. Harrison,

Mrs. M. Herring,  
Mrs. B. W. Hucknall,  
Mrs. A. Leavers,  
Mrs. M. McCormack,  
Mrs. A. E. Moore,  
Mrs. M. Probert,  
Mrs. K. Roebuck,  
Mrs. M. Waldron,  
Mrs. J. Wilson.

### Mental Welfare Officers :

Mrs. F. H. Redman,  
Mr. R. N. Halliday,

Miss D. Bailey.

### Training Centre :

Supervisor : Mrs. P. M. Winstanley  
Mrs. J. Cavill,  
Mr. D. Beevers,  
Mr. T. Garbett,  
Mrs. E. Naylor,  
Mrs. I. Ardron,

Mrs. M. Gray,  
Miss P. Peart,  
Mrs. S. E. Norburn,  
Mrs. M. Rowbotham.

### Administrative and Clerical Staff :- Senior Clerks :

Mr. P. Goddard,

Mr. A. Wilkinson.

### Sectional Clerks

Mr. E. K. New  
Mrs. D. Billington.

Mr. H. Haigh.

### Clerks :

Mrs. J. Gwynnette,  
Mrs. K. S. Hickling,  
Mrs. H. Mangham,  
Mrs. A. Mann,  
Mrs. F. Shaw,

Mrs. H. Shirley,  
Mrs. P. A. Sturman,  
Miss S. A. Winder,  
Miss S. Bennett,  
Miss J. Worton.

### Home Helps :

174 home helps

## LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

### Care of Mothers and Young Children - Section 22

#### **Ante-Natal Clinics :**

C.W.C. Welfare Avenue, Conisbrough.	Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Road, Denaby Main.	Wednesday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	do.
C.W.C. Welfare Park, Goldthorpe.	Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Adwick Road, Mexborough.	Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	do.
C.W.C. Barbers Avenue, Rawmarsh.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. Mary Scott
C.W.C. Rock House, Swinton.	Thursday 10 a.m. - 12 noon and 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. H. H. Smith
C.W.C. off Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.	Friday 10 a.m. - 12 noon	Dr. J. C. MacWilliam
C.W.C. Church Street, Wath-upon-Dearne.	Friday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. Margaret Bolsover

#### **Attendances :**

Clinic	No. of patients who attended	No. of Attendances
Conisbrough ...	48	254
Conisbrough G.P. Clinic...	147	801
Denaby Main ..	104	617
Goldthorpe ...	123	395
Mexborough ...	57	335
Mexborough G.P. Clinic...	93	511
Rawmarsh Barbers Ave.	144	687
Rawmarsh Monkwood ..	13	100
Swinton ...	166	890
Thurnscoe ...	26	205
Wath-upon- Dearne ...	75	437
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>5,232</b>

I am grateful for the co-operation and support received from Dr. J. C. MacWilliam who is Medical Officer in charge of the ante-natal clinics in the Conisbrough, Mexborough and Dearne areas and also holds an appointment as Senior Hospital Medical Officer at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough.

There were 2,038 live and stillbirths in the divisional area in 1966 and 69% of all expectant mothers in the area attended the local authority ante-natal clinics at some time during their pregnancy.

### Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes :

Relaxation classes are held at 7 centres which are listed below.

Clinic					No. of attendances
Goldthorpe	...	...	...	...	213
Mexborough	...	...	...	...	29
Rawmarsh	...	...	...	...	549
Swinton	...	...	...	...	256
Thurnscoe	...	...	...	...	217
Wath-upon-Dearne	...	...	...	...	363
Conisbrough	...	...	...	...	346
					<hr/>
					TOTAL 1,973
					<hr/>

### Family Planning Clinics :

The Mexborough branch of the Family Planning Association have the use of the Child Welfare Centre at Mexborough for their clinics. In addition to a grant from the West Riding County Council during 1966 the branch also received a donation of £20 from the Wath-upon-Dearne Urban District Council to help with problem family mothers in that area. Close co-operation between our health visitors and the family planning staff was maintained particularly with regard to this group of patients. Sessions are held each Tuesday evening from 6.15 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. with the exception of the month of August.

Forty-five sessions were held at which a total of 454 women attended. 178 of these were new patients.

Facilities were also available at the clinic for cervical smears to be taken as from April 1966 and 145 were taken during the nine months.

### Infant Welfare Clinics :

C.W.C. Conisbrough	Dr. M. Bajorek
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Denaby Main	Dr. M. Bajorek
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Goldthorpe	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Mexborough	Dr. B. R. A. Demaine
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. W. R. Porter
Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Monkwood)	Dr. D. M. Bell
Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Rawmarsh (Barbers Avenue)	Dr. Jessica Core
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Swinton	Dr. I. Campbell
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Thurnscoe	Dr. J. Wilczynski
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. G. C. McGlone
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Wath-upon-Dearne	Dr. D. M. Bell
Monday 2 - 4 p.m.	(for both sessions)
Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.	
C.W.C. Kilnhurst	Dr. Jessica Core
Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	

### Attendances :

Centre	No. of individual children who attended	Total No. of Attendances	
		Under 1 year	Over 1 year
Conisbrough .....	368	2683	486
Denaby Main .....	328	838	1109
Goldthorpe .....	420	1615	1213
Kilnhurst .....	219	648	1164
Mexborough .....	642	4756	1343
Monkwood .....	320	564	725
Rawmarsh .....	538	1288	1020
Swinton .....	764	2042	2765
Thurnscoe .....	749	2213	3145
Wath-on-Dearne .....	888	1944	2935
	5236	18591	15905

Attendances for 1966 showed an increase of 8% over the figures for 1965.

The increase is mainly in infants over one year of age. The number of individual children attending the clinics also showed a 19% increase over the previous year.

Infant Welfare clinics provide facilities for the examination of children of varying ages and for immunisation and vaccination. The opportunity is also taken by the health visitor to introduce health education activities during these sessions. A recommended range of proprietary foods and National Welfare foods are on sale at all clinics.

#### Premature Infants :

A premature infant is one which weighs  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs or less at birth. This standard is a convenient one since the medical care of small babies whether they be premature or immature is along the same lines. It must be noted, however, that not all babies of this weight bear the same hazard. Observations on the risks of prematurity are included elsewhere in the preface to this report.

As in 1965 there were 149 premature births including eight sets of twins; 16 were stillborn. 18% of the premature babies were born at home and 82% in hospital. Of those born at home 4 weighed under 4 lbs, 22 premature babies died in the first four weeks of life; all in hospital.

PREMATURE INFANTS BORN IN 1966

District	Born Alive			Stillbirths			No. who survived 28 days			
	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	At Home	In Hosp.	Total	No. removed to Hosp. After Birth	Born at Home	Born in Hosp.	Total
Conisbrough .....	4	18	22	—	2	2	1	3	13	16
Dearne .....	9	28	37	—	3	3	3	8	25	33
Mexborough .....	1	11	12	1	1	2	—	1	10	11
Rawmarsh .....	5	29	34	1	2	3	1	4	24	28
Swinton .....	1	11	12	—	2	2	—	1	6	7
Wath-upon-Dearne .....	5	11	16	—	4	4	—	4	12	16
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>111</b>

## Care of the Unmarried Mother and Child :

130 illegitimate births were registered during 1966, representing 5.5% of all births.

### Marital Status :

(1) Married :						
(a)	with previous illegitimate children ...				...	11
(b)	without previous illegitimate children				...	14
(2) Single :						
(a)	with previous illegitimate children ...				...	10
(b)	without previous illegitimate children				...	55
(3) Widowed or Divorced :						
(a)	with previous illegitimate children ...				...	1
(b)	without previous illegitimate children				...	2

### Age incidence :

(1) Under 15	...	...	...	...	...	2
(2) Age 15 - 19	...	...	...	...	...	35
(3) Age 20 - 24	...	...	...	...	...	26
(4) Age 25 - 29	...	...	...	...	...	15
(5) Age 30 - 39	...	...	...	...	...	13
(6) Age 40 and over	...	...	...	...	...	2

The County Council scheme for the care of the unmarried mother and her child provides for financial responsibility to be accepted by the County Council for the maintenance of these unmarried mothers in welfare homes for a period of thirteen weeks, excluding the lying-in period. I am grateful to the social workers of the Doncaster and Sheffield Diocesan Moral Welfare Council for their co-operation and help during the year.

### Problem Families :

Three meetings of the co-ordinating committee were held during 1966. The committee meets under the chairmanship of the Divisional Medical Officer and consists of representatives from the Education Department, Welfare and Childrens Departments, Urban District Councils, Ministry of Social Security, National Coal Board, Probation Service, N.S.P.C.C. and Health Department.

The number of cases which can be adequately discussed at each meeting is limited and emphasis is therefore placed on those in which the County Council is making a rent guarantee

to the Urban District Council. The latter scheme provides breathing space in which the committee are able to make an assessment as to whether the parents are ready to accept and make use of the opportunities offered by various departments to establish themselves, or whether they are completely indifferent to the needs of their families. Whilst, however, the majority of cases assisted in this way have managed to pay their rent subsequently and show some improvement in their standards, other families have finally been evicted when the rent guarantee was withdrawn. By arrangement with the Treasurers of the Urban District Councils reports of rent arrears are submitted frequently to the Divisional Medical Officer relating to tenants who currently have their rent guaranteed by the County Council

### MIDWIFERY — SECTION 23

Twenty-one midwives were employed in the divisional area at the 31st December 1966. Although the authorised divisional establishment is 24 no action was taken to replace staff who retired or resigned as this was not justified.

The number of home confinements continued to decrease and only 34% of the 2,072 live and stillbirths in the division during 1966 were delivered at home. It is pleasing to note that the ratio of institutional births in this area is now nearing the 70% recommended by the Cranbrook Committee in its report on the maternity services.

General practitioners were present at 106 of the 697 confinements which took place at home and medical aid was requested on 60 occasions. Midwives attended 147 mothers who were delivered in institutions but discharged after forty-eight hours, a further 172 who were discharged up to and including the fifth day and 252 who were discharged between the fifth and tenth day. The average number of confinements attended by each midwife during 1966 was 33. All midwives are authorised to use their private motorcars on official business and in common with other local authorities the County Council operate an assisted car purchase scheme for staff qualified as 'essential users'.

I would like to record my thanks to Miss Vernon, Mrs. Stott and Mrs. Tunney who retired during the year after many years of faithful service in the area.

Refresher courses were arranged for those members of the staff who were required to attend in accordance with Section

'G' of the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and five midwives attended such courses in 1966. The County Council also provide courses of instruction for midwives at their Adult College at Grantley Hall, and two midwives from this division attended during the year.

In 1966 a portable incubator built to specification laid down by the County Council was put into use in the divisional area. This can be heated from the battery of the ambulance and is used for the transport of small babies from home to hospital or between one hospital and another. All midwives were instructed in its use and each midwife is called upon in turn to arrange for its maintenance and ensure its readiness in case of need. Two sorrento cots are also kept at the ambulance depot to facilitate the nursing of small babies at home or for other emergency use.

#### Visits :

		Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Domiciliary cases	...	5,434	10,073
Hospital cases	...	1,481	2,757
		6,915	12,830

## HEALTH VISITING — SECTION 24

The health visitor's duties have undergone great change during recent years. Possibly only about one third of her time is now devoted to the routine visiting of infants, and she is more concerned with care and after-care, prevention of illness and health education for the family as a whole.

All health visitors in the division are attached to general practitioners but the extent of this liaison varies from practice to practice. In some areas this consists of only weekly visits by the health visitor to the surgery and occasional telephone contact, whilst at the other end of the scale many doctors rely heavily on the health visitor to seek solutions to the many social problems of their patients. With the shortage of geriatric beds in the area and the continued lack of places in residential accommodation it follows that the main problems are with the care of the aged patient.

Three health visitors attend five hospitals in the area on liaison duties and two other health visitors attend in similar capacity at the chest clinic. Further details of these duties are included later in this report under the heading of Care and After-care.

The health visitors in this division have a dual role of school nurse and, therefore, assist at school medical inspections, vaccination and immunisation sessions in school, carry out cleanliness surveys and routine audiometry testing and many other duties which fall to the lot of the school nurse.

All immigrants entering the area and notified to this department by Sea and Airport Authorities are visited by the health visitor who gives advice regarding the medical and other essential services available to them. In this connection use is made of a card printed in English, Hindi, Urdu and Arabic.

All home accidents reported to the department by the various hospitals are investigated by the health visitor to ascertain the cause of the accident and advise on suitable measures to prevent recurrence.

In September 1966 a new training school for health visitors was opened in Sheffield. Two of our staff are designated as fieldwork instructors and they supervise the field training of students attending both the Sheffield and Leeds health visitor training centres. The department also helps with the training of student hospital nurses from the Rotherham training school. Five health visitors from this division attended Refresher Courses at the County Council Adult College at Grantley Hall during 1966, and eight attended a course of instruction in the Ascertainment of Deafness in Young Children conducted by Professor and Lady Ewing of Manchester University. All of the qualified health visitors in this division have now attended such a course. Other lectures have been arranged for the staff and regular divisional meetings are held to discuss current topics and common problems.

There are 24 nurses employed in the health visiting service at the 31st December 1966; 18 of whom were fully qualified.

The following is an analysis of the work undertaken by health visitors during 1966.

### Visits :

Expectant mothers	...	...	...	132
Children under 1 year	...	...	6,062	
Children aged 1 - 2 years	...	...	4,793	
Children aged 2 - 5 years	...	...	9,024	
			—————	19,879
Tuberculosis households	...	...	484	
Other cases	...	...	...	9,997
School health cases	...	...	...	1,022
Ineffective	...	...	...	4,015
			—————	
			Total	35,529
			—————	

### Clinic and School Sessions :

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	2,036
Ultra Violet Light...	...	...	...	—
Specialist - Chest	...	...	...	9
Specialist - Other	...	...	...	238
School Health	...	...	...	1,022
			—————	
			Total	3,305
			—————	

## HOME NURSING — SECTION 25

The staff of the home nursing service at 31st December 1966 consisted of 18 full time and one part-time nurse. The staff who are able to drive cars are either authorised to use their own vehicles on official business or have been provided with County owned vehicles.

A day and night sitting service has been established to provide relief for relatives nursing terminal illnesses. The service in this division has mainly been confined to night work and the majority of cases nursed were terminal cases of cancer. In 1966 five cases were helped and 208 hours of assistance was given at a cost of £62 10s. 0d.

The following are statistics relating to the work of the home nurse in 1966. It will be noted that they made 53,843 visits to 1,112 patients. Whilst the number of patients nursed fell by 150 compared with 1965, the number of visits showed an increase of 4,800. Over half of the patients were aged 65 or over and they were visited on 34,549 occasions. 572 patients had more than 24 visits each during the year.

### Case Summary :

Classification	No. of cases attended	No. of visits made
Medical .....	1,345	42,968
Surgical .....	334	8,518
Infectious Diseases .....	11	101
Tuberculosis .....	18	1,233
Maternal complications .....	58	510
Other .....	46	513
<b>TOTALS:</b> .....	<b>1,812</b>	<b>53,843</b>
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over .....	1015	34,549
Children included above who were under 5 or less .....	46	468
Patients included above who have had 24 visits or more .....	572	37,412

Of the total of 1,812 patients nursed during the year 1,245 cases were completed by the 31st December 1966. The main categories of diseases for which these patients were treated included respiratory diseases 212 (i.e. bronchitis, pneumonia but not tuberculosis), anaemias 88, complications of pregnancy 50, skin diseases 71 (i.e. boils, carbuncles, etc.), constipation 67, diseases of the heart and arteries 107. The treatment consisted of injections in 484 cases and general nursing in 434 cases. Antibiotics were administered by injection in 259 cases and drugs for anaemias accounted for 119 cases in which injections were given. 7,435 visits were made by home nurses for the sole purpose of giving injections.

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION — SECTION 26

### Smallpox Vaccination

Age at 31/12/66	Under 1 1966	1—4 1962/65	5—14 1952/61	15 or over before 1952	Total
No. Vaccinated					
Dearne .....	1	83	30	24	138
Conisbrough .....	—	57	1	2	60
Mexborough .....	2	55	11	41	109
Wath .....	—	63	33	78	174
Swinton .....	1	94	19	27	141
Rawmarsh .....	2	73	22	7	104
Total .....	6	425	116	179	726
No. Re-vaccinated					
Dearne .....	—	—	12	33	45
Conisbrough .....	—	—	—	—	—
Mexborough .....	—	—	4	24	28
Wath .....	—	—	1	15	16
Swinton .....	—	2	3	12	17
Rawmarsh .....	—	1	4	4	9
Total .....	—	3	24	88	115

The number of persons vaccinated in 1966 shows an increase of over 100% on the total for 1965. It is pleasing to note 425 infants between the ages of one and four years were vaccinated against a total of 260 for the previous year.

### Diphtheria Immunisation

Urban District	No. of children primarily Immunised			No. of children given booster doses during 1966
	Under 5 yrs.	5—14 years	Total	
Conisbrough .....	248	—	248	143
Dearne .....	332	—	332	4
Mexborough .....	243	1	244	103
Wath .....	287	8	295	70
Swinton .....	270	13	283	152
Rawmarsh .....	262	6	268	66
Total .....	1642	28	1670	538

The immunisation rate in this division is at a satisfactory level and no cases of diphtheria have been reported for some years.

## Poliomyelitis Vaccination

	No. of persons completely Vaccinated during 1966		Total persons completely Vaccinated	
	3 Dose	4 Dose	3 Dose	4 Dose
Children born in years 1951 — 1966 .....	5677	946	31610	8774
Young Persons .....	551	61	15669	2422
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>6228</b>	<b>1007</b>	<b>47279</b>	<b>11196</b>

Vaccination against poliomyelitis in this division is carried out solely by means of oral vaccine and no supplies of salk vaccine for use by injection were obtained during 1966.

Last year I reported on the efforts made in the division to achieve a higher rate of immunisation amongst school children. The 98% acceptance rate has been maintained amongst school children and concerted efforts by the health visiting staff have resulted in an increased rate of vaccination amongst pre-school children. Of the estimated child population in the division of 33,000, 31,610 have been completely vaccinated representing a rate of 96%.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE — SECTION 27

The local ambulance station is situate at Dunford House, Wath-on-Dearne adjacent to the Divisional Health Office. The Station Officer Mr. H. Godly has kindly supplied me with the statistics listed below. The staff of 31 includes 23 male driver-attendants, one female driver-attendant, 5 male shift leaders and 2 clerk/telephonists :—

No. of patients conveyed ...	...	...	...	42,659
No. of journeys ...	...	...	...	7,026
Total mileage 1.1.66 to 31.12.66	...	...	...	214,337

### Details of journeys :

No. of patients to out-patient clinics	...	...	33,721
No. of patients for admission to hospital (2,126 emergencies)	...	...	3,798
No. of patients for discharge from hospital	...	...	2,946
No. of patients transferred from hospital to hospital	...	...	1,056
No. of patients from accidents ...	...	...	838
			<hr/>
		Total	42,359
			<hr/>

There are 8 vehicles stationed at Wath-on-Dearne all equipped with short wave radio communication sets.

One third of the staff have received two weeks training at the new Ambulance Training School, Elm Bank, Cleckheaton. The syllabus of this training course includes all aspects of ambulance aid, anatomy and physiology treatment, artificial respiration and driving skills.

The ambulance depot telephone number is Wath 2234/5 night and day, and any person can order an ambulance for an accident or emergency childbirth where it is apparent that emergency hospital treatment is required. The Women's Voluntary Service are also called upon during emergencies to convey sitting patients.

Out-patients form the great majority of ambulance patients, and the number of patients conveyed during 1966 showed an increase of 4,000 on the previous year. The number of journeys undertaken was 300 more than in 1965 and the mileage increased by 8,000 miles.

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS—CARE AND AFTER CARE SECTION 28

### Nursing Equipment in the Home

1,300 issues of various forms of nursing equipment were made in 1966. A full range of smaller items is readily available from the home nurse or from stocks held at child welfare centres. Larger items of equipment which are not immediately available can be obtained at reasonably short notice.

More and more use is made of disposable items of equipment.

### Hospital After-care

The following hospitals are attended by health visitors each week :—

Montagu Hospital, Mexborough

Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main

Wathwood Hospital, Wath-upon-Dearne

Doncastergate Hospital, Rotherham

Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham

## Tuberculosis After-care

A close liaison is maintained between this department and Dr. J. D Stevens, Consultant Chest Physician at Mexborough Chest Clinic. Miss L. Ferneyhough a health visitor from Thurnscoe visits the Chest Clinic at regular intervals for the purpose of exchanging information regarding notified cases and the follow-up of contacts. A register is maintained in the Divisional Office as a result of this liaison, to which interested members of the staff have access. A second health visitor Mrs. G. I. Ellis attends the weekly session held at the Chest Clinic for children. Patients from the Rawmarsh Urban District are seen at Rotherham Chest Clinic (Consultant Chest Physician Dr. A. C. Morrison) and a health visitor from a neighbouring division acts as a link with this clinic.

202 new contacts were examined at Mexborough Chest Clinic in 1966 as a result of the follow-up of 22 newly notified cases of tuberculosis. 28 were men, 56 women and 118 children.

Following the discovery of a case of primary tuberculosis in a school boy as a result of heaf testing for B.C.G. vaccination, 31 immediate contacts and 24 school staff were followed up. 23 of the pupils were heaf negative and were given B.C.G. vaccination followed by chest x-ray at the Mass Radiography Unit where all the teaching staff attended too; all proved to be clear. Eight pupils who were heaf positive were referred to the Chest Clinic for further investigation but nothing abnormal was detected, although some are still under observation.

No employment difficulties have been encountered in respect of known cases of tuberculosis.

2,193 children were offered heaf testing during 1966 and an acceptance rate of 88% was achieved; an increase of 8% over 1965 and 18% over 1964. The incidence of negative reactors in the schools was within the national average. The number of positive reactors referred for chest x-ray i.e. grade 3 or 4, was also within normal limits.

The South Yorkshire area Mass Radiography Unit held public sessions at the Baths Hall Denaby Main, Miners Welfare Hall, Conisbrough, Child Welfare Centre, Mexborough, C.W.S. Factory, Bolton-on-Dearne, N. Corah Ltd., Bolton-on-Dearne and at the Welfare Hall, Goldthorpe during 1966. There were 6,064 x-rays carried out and a total of 254 abnormalities were discovered.

The following is a summary of the abnormalities discovered :—

Abnormalities of the Bony Thorax and Soft Tissues—Congenital .....	14
Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs.....	9
Bronchiectasis .....	8
Emphysema .....	8
Pulmonary fibrosis—non-tuberculosis.....	27
Pneumoconiosis—not previously certified.....	65
Pneumoconiosis—previously certified.....	10
Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastenum	1
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastenum.....	3
Sarcoidosis and collagenous disease.....	2
Pleural thickening of calcification— non-tuberculosis .....	21
Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus; congenital and acquired.....	2
Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels...	3
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels.....	32
	—
	205
	—

The Rotherham and Doncaster Care Committees have provided personal clothing for families where a need exists and when the recommendation is supported by the Chest Physician.

All the district councils allow priority of housing on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health for active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis where the Medical Officer considers that their present housing accommodation is inadequate.

## Chiropody :

The following is a summary of treatments provided during 1966 by the various agencies or by direct service:—

## Summary of treatments :

Voluntary Association	Total Sessions	No. of Patients treated			No. of attendances
		Domi-ciliary	Non-Domi-ciliary	Total	
Bolton-on-Dearne O.A.P. Association .....	190				
Goldthorpe O.A.P. Association .....		129	383	512	2532
Thurnscoe O.A.P. Association .....					
Thurnscoe W.V.S. ....					
Conisbrough & Denaby Main O.A.P. Welfare Committee .....	110	113	304	417	1271
Mexborough Old Folk's Welfare Committee.....	207	93	367	460	2340
Swinton Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	134	75	267	342	1572
Rawmarsh Aged Peoples Welfare Committee.....	220	194	388	582	2741
Wath-on-Dearne Aged Peoples Welfare Com'tee	154	171	260	431	2209
Total .....	1015	775	1969	2744	12665

## Cervical Cytology :

Arrangements were made in April 1966 with Dr. G. D. Powell, Pathologist, Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham to accept smears from patients in this area. The service commenced in a small way in June 1966 but the response so far has been disappointing.

This measure is designed to detect changes in the cells of the cervix which if left undiscovered might possibly lead to malignancy at a later date. At the same time as the smear is taken examination is made of the abdomen, pelvic organs and breasts.

Seventeen sessions were held at three centres at which 95 women attended. There were no positive or doubtful smears but one patient was referred to her family doctor for investigation of a breast abnormality.

### **Phenylketonuria :**

Every effort is made by the health visitor to test babies for phenylketonuria between the ages of four to six weeks. In 1966 2,079 babies were tested, one of which showed a positive reaction. The diagnosis was not confirmed as positive on serum testing at the hospital laboratory.

### **National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47**

This section of the Act is concerned with the compulsory removal of persons in need of care from their homes on a Court Order or in an emergency on an Order signed by two medical practitioners and a Justice of the Peace.

Such person may be removed to a County Home or hospital, provided that all the sections of the Act are satisfied. It was not necessary to take any action under this section in 1966.

### **Joint Wardens Schemes for the supervision of the aged :**

The scheme, organised jointly by the county council and the local district councils, provides for the supervision by wardens of aged persons, both in units or other purpose-built accommodation and in ordinary dwellinghouses. The wardens may or may not be resident. In all cases, the wardens are provided with a telephone, an illuminated sign where this is necessary, and are paid a salary, the amount of which is at the discretion of the local district council. In those circumstances where the warden is non-resident, it is their duty to visit one each day and to direct the help of the appropriate agency where this is required. No physical help, other than in an emergency is required of the warden.

During 1966 arrangements were made in some areas for the appointment of wardens to cover persons living in privately owned houses.

Details of all warden schemes including those provided by the district council in their own housing units and privately owned houses are shown below :—

Conisbrough :            2 Wardens Bungalows—

Shepherds Close,  
Denaby Main.

Coronation Cottages,  
Conisbrough.

Flats, Marchgate,  
Conisbrough.

1 Warden for private houses in Denaby Main.

Dearne :	8 Wardens Bungalows—
	Chestnut Grove, Thurnscoe.
	Low Grange, Thurnscoe.
	Market Square, Goldthorpe.
	King Street, Goldthorpe.
	Green Gate Close, Bolton-on-Dearne.
	Goldthorpe Road, Goldthorpe.
	Houghton Road, Thurnscoe.
	Flatlets, Windsor Court, Thurnscoe.
Mexborough :	4 Wardens Bungalows—
	Pitt Street, Mexborough.
	Crossgate and Montagu Street, Mexborough.
	Highwoods Road, Mexborough.
	Oak Close, Mexborough.
	2 Wardens Flats—
	Maple Leaf Court, Mexborough.
	Hallgate, Mexborough.
There are also 7 wardens for private properties in Mexborough.	
Rawmarsh :	1 Warden Bungalow—
	Greenfield, Rawmarsh.
Swinton :	6 Wardens Bungalows—
	St. Johns Road, Swinton.
	St. Mary's Crescent, Swinton.
	Brameld Road, Swinton.
	Highfield Farm, Swinton.
	Meadow View, Kilnhurst and Kilnhurst Warden Scheme.

## Wath-upon-Dearne : 7 Wardens Bungalows and Flats—

Almond Place,  
Wath-upon-Dearne.

Varney Road,  
Wath-upon-Dearne.

Cemetery Road.  
Wath-upon-Dearne.

Mount Pleasant Road,  
Wath-upon-Dearne.

Coleridge Road,  
West Melton.

Stokewell Road,  
West Melton.

Tennyson Rise,  
West Melton.

## Meals on Wheels :

This service is provided to persons of pensionable age who are suffering from malnutrition or who are unable to cook their own meals due to disability or illness and have no-one else to cook their meals for them. Containers for the service are provided by the County Council who also subsidise the meals as necessary. The recipient is charged 1s. 0d. per meal.

Urban District	No. of Persons	Frequency	Total meals Weekly
Conisbrough	60	Twice weekly	120
Dearne	48	Four days a week	192
Mexborough	96	Twice weekly	192
Rawmarsh	50	Twice weekly	100
Swinton	48	Twice weekly	96
Wath-on-Dearne	42	Twice weekly	84
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>344</b>		<b>784</b>

## Health Education :

### Schools :

A series of at least six health education lectures have been given to female school leavers in all our secondary modern schools. Although the same pattern of lectures are given, the extent of the periods during which they are given varies in different schools.

Whilst one health visitor gives a continuous set of lectures in one term to all leavers, another health visitor may spread her lectures throughout the whole year. This depends on the school programme and on the number of leavers in the school. It is during these periods that parents of school leavers are invited to the school to see some of the films shown to the girls and also to discuss problems of their teenage children with the doctor, the health visitor, the Nursing Officer and the school staff.

As many as 40 parents have been present this year at one session but again this depends on the type of area. During these sessions of health education lectures the students are introduced to the various members of the Public Health team, e.g. Midwives, Home Nurses and Public Health Inspectors. The health visitor also tries to meet parents of children who are admitted to the secondary modern schools. Talks on personal and general hygiene are given to these entrants.

Unfortunately opportunities are not available for the introduction of health education to Grammar School children because of the school syllabus. There are two large grammar schools in this division. The health visitor and the doctor only see these children at school medical inspections where problems can be freely discussed, and should the parents be present they are advised to see the health visitor at any time at the clinic.

We would like to meet parents before children leave the junior school and also to give personal hygiene lectures to girls particularly, but personal hygiene films cannot be shown in schools, as few if any junior schools in this division have a room which can be blacked out.

Sex education is not taught by the public health staff, and there has been no large scale anti-smoking campaign during this year.

Home accident prevention has been the main topic of our programme to school children and to parent group meetings during 1966.

#### Clinics :

Ante-natal : Relaxation classes combined with health education continue to be held in eight of our ten clinics.

Child Welfare Clinic : Displays and posters with numerous handouts are always in our clinics. We are unable to show film strips or films during our clinic sessions but health visitors hold group discussions.

**Mothers Clubs:** We have three very flourishing Mothers Clubs which meet fortnightly. One member of the health staff is always present. Towards the end of 1966 another Mothers Club was due to open at Monkwood. Mexborough is the place where a Mothers Club would flourish but due to the General Practitioner surgeries and Family Planning Clinics we are not able to do so. There is no session during the day when the clinic is free.

### **College of Education :**

A series of lectures have been given to the student teachers at the local college.

### **Mental Health :**

The mental health social workers hold a psychiatric social club at Wath Clinic and health visitors are often asked to join in their sessions.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Health Education Officer and her staff for all the help that has been given to us during 1966, for the displays, posters, hand-outs, films and filmstrips provided for us in a most efficient manner.

## **DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE — SECTION 29**

Establishment of domestic helps.....	93.25	
No. of domestic helps employed at 31.12.66 part-time .....	174	
(equivalent of 90.5 full time)		
Groups receiving assistance:—		
	No. of Cases	Hours
(1) Maternity (including expectant mothers) .....	47	1,943
(2) Chronic sick		
(a) aged 65 plus.....	1,265	172,337
(b) aged under 65 and tuberculosis .....	115	9,940
(3) Others .....	35	3,508
(4) Mentally disordered .....	9	613
Totals	<hr/> 1,471	<hr/> 188,341

The provision of domestic help is based on a medical certificate from the family doctor and may be provided for the ill, aged, mentally defective, or to care for young children in the absence of the mother in hospital. The service is also provided when required for expectant mothers before, during, and after confinement.

The home help service is not a free service, each applicant is required to complete a form giving details of their financial circumstances and the charge is assessed after consideration of these details. Persons in receipt of a Supplementary Pension from the National Assistance Board are not charged.

In exceptional circumstances, and where this is authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer and the County Medical Officer, a twenty-four hour service can be provided.

Demand for this service continued to rise during the year and the equivalent of 13 extra full time home helps were required, and additional 20,000 hours of assistance was given compared with 1965.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### Subnormal or Severely Subnormal :

Number under care and guidance	...	...	578
Number of ascertainments	...	...	13
Number attending training centre	...	...	127

### Mentally Ill :

Number discharged from psychiatric hospital	...	122
Number requiring after-care	...	566
Number of visits involved for after-care and patients referred from out-patient clinics	...	3,421
Number of cases referred to out-patients psychiatric clinics	...	64
Number referred to rehabilitation centres	...	11
Number referred to Youth Employment Office under 17 years of age	...	8

## **Out-Patients Clinics :**

**Monday, Wednesday**

Barnsley Beckett Hospital  
Consultant, Dr. M. Jeffrey.  
Mrs. F. H. Redman attends.

**Monday, Thursday**

Mexborough Montagu Hospital  
Consultant, Dr. N. L. Gittleson.  
Mr. R. N. Halliday attends.

**Friday**

Doncaster Royal Infirmary  
Consultant, Dr. M. Jeffrey.  
Miss Bailey attends for training purposes.

## **Mentally subnormal patients not attending training centre :**

Males	...	...	...	...	24 working full-time, 1 part-time.
-------	-----	-----	-----	-----	---------------------------------------

Females	...	...	...	15	working full-time,
---------	-----	-----	-----	----	--------------------

Males occupied at home	...	29
------------------------	-----	----

Females occupied at home	...	42
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The need for community care of the mentally disordered is now well established, and the National Health Service Act of 1948 and the Mental Health Act, 1959 together offer ideal opportunities to provide that care in a most comprehensive and informal way.

The hospital plan and the Local Authority Health and Welfare plan together indicate the need, aims and benefits of community care, co-operation, understanding, communication and liaison between all agencies, whether statutory or voluntary will bring about a more complete community service, so balanced, that speedy medical and psycho social treatment will result in the effective rehabilitation of those among us whose misfortune it has been to suffer from a mental illness.

The Psychiatric "Rock" Club which commenced in August 1961 is but one example of how community services can work together. Its success can only be measured by the amount of interest shown by individual club members, coupled with the effective return of many of them to establishing a more rational and meaningful life.

The Club's aim is to meet as many as possible of the needs of the mentally disordered who, living within reasonable travelling distance, are able to reach the Club on their own initiative and where the services of the Club are considered socially to be of therapeutic value. The Club which has 70 members—an average attendance of 45 during the year—demonstrates how many of these needs are being met by group activities in an acceptable setting and where social needs of rehabilitation are given priority.

Meetings are held fortnightly and activities are many and varied, ranging from table tennis, darts and card games to vocational and recreational outings. Amidst all this intensive, yet friendly activity, an informal contact is made by Social Workers, and personal interviews are possible at all times. A good Staff to patient ratio is found necessary and we are fortunate in the invaluable assistance given by Voluntary Associations, e.g. members of the Townswomen's Guild, Youth Club Members of the Trinity Methodist Church and numerous other voluntary helpers.

During the early part of the year it was felt that some patients needed more help than the fortnightly meeting offered. Discussions took place with the Heads of Department of the Rockingham Institute of Further Education and it was arranged to commence a scheme of afternoon sessions where various crafts were introduced, e.g. millinery, dressmaking, art and embroidery, were suggested. Three teachers with a fund of kindness and a tolerance of mental illness were specially chosen. The classes commenced with 18 patients and since June an average of 24 patients have attended these weekly sessions regularly. These patients are now requesting more classes to be arranged and it would appear there is now the need for establishing a day centre to fill this need. In this way an inexpensive yet invaluable service can be offered to Society.

Patients are referred to the Classes and the Club by the Psychiatric Hospital and by Psychiatrists attending Outpatient Departments in the area. In many cases the patients have not required hospital treatment.

## Training Centres

There were 127 trainees on the roll at the Training Centre at the 31st December 1966.

Care Unit: This special unit which has provision for 12 severely subnormal patients is proving a great success. Parents are eager to accept this social service which provides care during the day for patients for whom the parents do not

wish permanent hospital care. These patients are cared for by experienced staff one of whom has nursing qualifications. They are conveyed to the centre each day in mini-buses which have been provided with special harnesses and paid escorts provided.

**Junior Wing:** The junior wing is divided into four groups responsible for children between the ages of 4 to 7 years, classes for the 7 to 9 year olds and thus 9 to 12 year age group followed by a transition class for trainees between the ages of 12 and 16 years. The trainees in this latter group are gaining experience which will benefit them when they are admitted to the senior section which includes the workshops.

Modern methods are used in their training including creative activities and social training. The trainees are encouraged to do a limited amount of shopping and to take walks in local parks with escorts.

**Senior Wing:** Trainees in the senior wing are introduced as soon as possible to the workshops where during the year production continued of curtains, pinarettes, feeders, bean bags, tea towels, cowrie shell bags, workholder cases, files, library ticket holders, corner flags, first-aid boxes, clothes horses, dolls cots, hollow wooden blocks, playhouse screens, clay boards, test-tube racks, clothes props, etc. for the County Supplies Department. The senior girls are also engaged in laundry work for the centre itself and for the divisional health office, whilst the senior boys are responsible for the maintenance of the grounds at the centre. An incentive pay award is made to all trainees engaged on industrial work over the age of 16 years, ranging from 7s. 6d. per week to £1 per week.

In the junior wing social training is included in the curriculum and outings are arranged during the summer months.

A modern all electric kitchen at the centre provides meals for all trainees for which a charge of 1s. 0d. per day is made. Free meals are allowed where the financial circumstances of the family demand.

There is an active Parent Teachers Association which meets bi-monthly at the centre has benefit by gifts from this organisation as well as the Wath and District and Mexborough branches of the society for mentally handicapped children. The employees of the Manvers Main Coking plant generously donate a portion of their profits from the sale of 'Coal News' to the centre.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The staffing position in the school health service during 1966 has been satisfactory; this has been supplemented by the employment of a retired Assistant County Medical Officer and general practitioners on a part-time basis.

Routine school medical inspections have continued with examinations of school entrants, first year secondary pupils and school leavers. Other special medical inspections and re-inspections are arranged as necessary.

**Table I**

### Inspection of School children 1966:

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	2,494
First Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	1,142
Last Year Secondary	...	...	...	...	...	1,024
						—
					Total	4,660
						—
No. of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,218
No. of Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	42
						—
					Total	1,260
						—
					Total Inspections	5,920

### Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected:

Satisfactory	...	...	...	...	...	99.5%
Found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	8.6%

The percentage of pupils found to be satisfactory on examination compares favourably with that for England and Wales and for the County as a whole. The percentage requiring treatment is also about the national average.

**Table II**

## Cleanliness and Head Infestation:

Total no. examinations made for this purpose	19,210
Total no. found infested	528
Total percentage found infested (West Riding 1.9%)	2.7%

**Table III**

## Care of Handicapped Children:

Milton Day School—E.S.N.	...	...	...	100
Residential School—E.S.N.	...	...	...	3
Residential School—Deaf or Partially Deaf	...	...	...	15
Residential School—Deaf E.S.N.	...	...	...	—
Residential School—Blind	...	...	...	4
Residential School—Partially Sighted	...	...	...	3
Residential School—Delicate	...	...	...	13
Residential School—Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	10
Residential School—Physically Handicapped excluding Cerebral Palsy	...	...	...	5
Residential School—Epileptic	...	...	...	—
Residential School—Maladjusted	...	...	...	11
				—
				164
				—

The number of handicapped children at special schools remains at a constant level although during 1966 the number admitted to residential schools for the delicate and residential schools for the maladjusted increased two fold.

**Table IV**

B.C.G. vaccination 13 years and older school children:					
No. of children offered testing and vaccination if necessary					
... ... ... ...	2,193				
No. of acceptances	...	...	...	...	1,893
Percentage of acceptance	...	...	...	...	88·16%
Pre-vaccination Tuberculin Test:					
No. tested	...	...	...	...	1,641
Result of Test:					
No. Positive	...	...	...	...	306
No. Negative	...	...	...	...	1,268
No. Not ascertained	...	...	...	...	67
Percentage Positive	...	...	...	...	20·19%
No. Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	1,268

The acceptance rate for B.C.G. vaccination increased by 9% in 1966 and the level of 88·2% is satisfactory but I would be happier to see a 100% rate as the occasional case of pulmonary tuberculosis amongst adolescents is still being notified.

**Table V**

Audiometry:					
No. tested	...	...	...	...	1,330
No. with no loss	...	...	...	...	1,175
No. referred to School Audiology Clinic	...				155

The Consultant Paediatrician, Dr. C. C. Harvey is available for consultation and sees cases referred by both the school health service and the family doctors, and I am most grateful for his help during the year. Dr. J. D. Orme is Consultant in charge of the Child Guidance Clinic and his help is invaluable. The division is also fortunate in having the services of Miss M. A. C. Jones, Consultant Ophthalmologist and Dr. S. K. Bannerjee, to whom all visual defects are referred. I am grateful also to the school medical officers both whole and part-time for the performance of their duties during the year.

## HOSPITAL SERVICES

The hospital services for the area are administered by the United Sheffield Hospitals, Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, with the following hospital management committees; Sheffield No's. 1, 2 and 3, Rotherham, Barnsley and Doncaster.

### General hospital services :

Sheffield Royal Hospital  
Sheffield Royal Infirmary  
Sheffield City General Hospital  
Rotherham Moorgate and Doncaster Gate.  
Hospitals  
Barnsley Beckett and St. Helen Hospitals  
Doncaster Royal Infirmary  
Mexborough Montagu Hospital

### Infectious Diseases hospital services :

Kendray Isolation Hospital  
Doncaster Tickhill Road Hospital  
Sheffield Lodge Moor Hospital

### Maternity hospital services :

Sheffield Jessop Hospital  
Rotherham Moorgate Hospital  
Mexborough Montagu Hospital  
Barnsley St. Helen Hospital  
Listerdale Maternity Home

### Chest Clinics :

Mexborough Chest Clinic—Dr. J. D. Stevens.  
Rotherham Chest Clinic—Dr. A. C. Morrison

### Laboratory Services :

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield (Director: Dr. L. A. Little) and at Sheffield (Director: Dr. E. H. Gillespie).

## SECTION "C"

Sections "C", "D" and "E" have been contributed by Mr. H. Brearley, Chief Public Health Inspector.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA PUBLIC CLEANSING

#### Refuse Collection :

A weekly service was maintained throughout the year with 24 employees working with Karrier Bantam refuse collection vehicles, two using petrol and four diesel oil. A total of 316,837 bin premises were serviced and all refuse was dealt with at the Pastures Road site by controlled tipping.

As in former years, sickness amongst the employees appeared to be rather excessive and there were meetings of a Council sub-committee to which Union representatives were invited. It was found that three employees were physically unfit for the arduous work and two employees were retired, and one was found lighter work in another department. 378 new dustbins were issued under the Municipal Bin scheme.

#### Refuse Disposal :

A total of 5,368 loads of refuse were dealt with at the Pastures Road site, where a J.C.B. tractor was used for levelling. In the early part of the year there was a shortage of soil for covering purposes, but towards the end of the year building operations in the area offered a suitable amount of top soil. Difficulty was caused by indiscriminate tipping by trespassers at the weekends and during the evenings.

There were also 1,484 loads of trade refuse dealt with. Most of these were of cardboard taken from shops and were salvaged. Trade refuse loads have increased considerably over the last few years, although the figure for 1966 was rather less than that of 1965.

#### Salvage :

The total weight of waste paper and fibre-board salvaged and sent to the Board Mills was as follows :

Fibreboard	...	113 tons	2 cwts	2 qr
Waste paper	...	39 tons	14 cwts	0 qr
Total	...	152 tons	16 cwts	2 qr

The income from salvage was £1,367 19s. 5d., which sum was more than £100 0s. 0d. above the figure for the previous year.

## CONTROL OF PESTS ACT, 1949

### Destruction of Rats and Mice :

The work of survey and treatment of rat and mice infested premises was carried out by one full time Rodent Operator. All Council owned properties, including the refuse tip, sewage works and allotment premises were surveyed and treated periodically. Treatment to householders was free and a sewer test was carried out during the year. There was only evidence of rats in sewers in one area of the town and a block control system of treatment was put into operation. Details of the numbers of properties involved and inspections and treatments are given below :

Number of properties in district	...	...	6,816
Properties inspected	...	...	211
Rat infestations	...	...	74
Mice infestations	...	...	36
Number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	...	...	178
Number infested by rats	...	...	23
Number infested by mice	...	...	13

### Disinfestation :

The Council continued to treat serious infestations of pests and insects, and a free issue of insecticides was made. Advice was freely given. As in former years cockroach infestations made up the largest number, but again every year since 1958, the number of cockroach infestations has declined. As has been stated previously, it is well known that an infestation of cockroaches is one of the most difficult to deal with, and it is only by persistent treatment that good results are obtained. The members of the public are certainly becoming more "disinfestation conscious" and there has been a general improvement in the cleanliness of houses which were not deemed satisfactory a few years ago. It has also to be borne in mind that the demolition of old, sub-standard houses certainly has helped to reduce the number of infestations.

The number of premises treated for the reasons stated was as follows :

Cockroaches—19; Ants—6; Woodworm—2;  
Precautionary measures—9; Bugs—1; Silverfish—1;  
Flies—2  
Total—40

### **Animal Destructor :**

The humane destruction of animals was operated on three half days per week in co-operation with the R.S.P.C.A. A total of 238 dogs and 19 cats were dealt with on behalf of the owners, and 56 dogs for the Police.

### **Sanitary Circumstances of the Area :**

Preparatory work for the erection of a large estate on the northerly flank of the town was done, such estate being for 215 houses. Plans were also made for the erection of 58 houses on the old Windhill Avenue site, formerly occupied by pre-fabricated houses. There will be thus a tendency for the residential population to move towards the northern extremity of the area. The new houses were earmarked for the displacement of persons from houses affected by the Relief Road scheme and by Slum Clearance.

There was still heavy pollution in the atmosphere both from domestic and industrial sources, but it was agreed in principle that smokeless zones should be made in the near future.

### **Water Supply :**

The water supply of the town was provided by Sheffield Corporation. There was an abundance of pure water and 54 samples were taken for Bacteriological examination and these were found to be satisfactory.

### **Sewage Disposal :**

The Consultant engaged by the Council to draft a new Sewage Scheme for the area submitted plans and these were discussed fully.

At the suggestion of the Ministry, meetings were held with the Swinton and Wath Urban District Councils with a view to a scheme for a joint sewage works, but when the economies of the matter had been considered by all three Local Authorities, it was found to be more advantageous for the Authorities to proceed singly.

## **Sanitary Inspection of the District :**

Details of the inspections carried out during the year were as follows :

Factories	...	...	...	...	23
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	14
Common Lodging houses					19
Temporary dwellings					32
Rats and mice	...	...	...	...	2,043
Shops	...	...	...	...	115
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	...	21
Houses	...	...	...	...	3,721
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	149
Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	36
Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	...	...	29
Other Food premises	...	...	...	...	215
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milk shops	...	...	...	...	18
Smoke Inspections	...	...	...	...	7
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	38
Vermin Infestation	...	...	...	...	48
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	27

## **Complaints :**

266 complaints were received, most of which were with regard to housing repairs and nuisances. With the removal of old sub-standard property, the number of complaints has been reduced over the years.

## **Overcrowding :**

There were no reports of excessive overcrowding during the year.

## **Tents, Caravans and Sheds :**

There was one small licensed site in the area, for four caravans.

The problem of itinerant traders again presented difficulty and up to 14 or 15 caravans and trailers moving into the district at irregular intervals being parked on both private and public lands. These encampments were broken up by Officials of the Public Health Department, with the co-operation of the police. Removal of refuse from the sites had to be done after eviction.

## **Common Lodging House :**

19 inspections of the only Common Lodging House at Lees Buildings, Main Street, were made. There were no complaints during the year, and it was found that the number of inmates was getting less.

## Atmospheric Pollution :

Nine lead peroxide gauges stationed around the Electricity Generating Station and in other parts of the town were used for recording the emission of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere, and one deposit gauge situated in front of the Council offices in Adwick Road was used to record deposits. It was significant that the amount of deposit per square mile was rather less than the figure for the previous year. The average monthly deposit was 19.59 tons per square mile per month. Over the years this figure has lessened and only a few years ago the average was between 21.00 and 22.00 tons per month. One contributing factor may be demolition of over 500 old sub-standard houses with obsolete and antiquated ranges and new houses being heated by other means than with raw coal.

Another interesting feature was that the sulphur dioxide readings were slightly less over the year than those of the previous year. As in former years, the heaviest readings were during the winter months, and particularly in November, when fogs are prevalent. The highest readings were normally those at the western end of the town, where instruments are in a direct line with Manvers Main Carbonisation plant.

During the year it was gratifying to note that the Council resolved to make the first two Smoke Control Orders, one for the northern end of the Urban area and including the new Council estate of 215 houses, and one for Windhill Avenue with 68 new dwellings. It was also agreed that endeavours be made to make the whole area smokeless by 1975.

## Factories :

It was evident once more during the year that factory premises were being reduced in number. The South Yorkshire Times Printing Company moved their works to a site in Station Road, which was mostly in the Doncaster Rural District Council area, and apart from Messrs. Alexandre's factory in West Road, there was no industry of any size. It is also evident that when work commences on the Relief Road, several factory premises will have to be demolished and unless alternative sites are found, the district could suffer a further loss of industry. There were 35 factories registered during the year, all of them with power.

A total of 23 inspections were made and the following defects were found and remedied :

W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	4
Choked drains released	...	...	...	...	6
Urinal repaired	...	...	...	...	1

### Hairdressers :

There were 51 registered hairdressers within the area and of those 42 were for Ladies and 9 for Gentlemen.

27 inspections were made and no complaints were received.

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 :

The number of premises registered under the above Act were as follows :

Offices	...	...	...	...	...	70
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	...	122
Wholesale shops/Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	13
Catering Establishments open to the public						24
Fuel storage Depots	...	...	...	...	...	3

Most of the shops were found to be of reasonable standard and improvements necessary were only of a minor nature. A total of six accidents were reported, these not being of a serious nature. Each case was visited and advice given.

The following number of persons were employed in the registered premises :

Offices	...	...	...	...	...	237
Retail shops	...	...	...	...	...	584
Wholesale shops/Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	52
Catering Establishments open to the public						91
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fuel storage Depots	...	...	...	...	...	9
					Total	973
Total males employed	...	...	...	...	...	358
Total females employed	...	...	...	...	...	615

## SECTION "D"

### HOUSING IN THE AREA

The number of houses in the district was 5,707 of which none were of the back to back type. The number of Council owned units was 2,300.

### **House Erection :**

There were only six new dwelling erections during the year and these were all by the Local Authority. There were none erected by private enterprise, although there were plans for an extension of a privately owned site at the north-eastern end of the town.

### **House Clearance and Demolition :**

41 houses were represented in Clearance areas and six unfit houses were dealt with as individual "Unfit houses". It was estimated at the year end that there were approximately 120 houses to deal with as being unfit. 41 persons in 14 families were displaced during the year. 10 houses were actually demolished by the year end.

A survey was made of the houses to be demolished in the Relief Road scheme and a list of families and persons who need rehousing was compiled. It was estimated that there would be 180 houses to be demolished before the new road could actually commence. Among these 180 houses there would be several of poor standard.

### **Housing Inspection and Repairs :**

The number of houses inspected during the year was far less than the figure for the previous year, this being due to the fact that there was a vacancy, for a period of six months for an Additional Public Health Inspector.

1,608 houses were inspected and repairs were carried out to 224 houses. In no case was it found necessary to seek legal action in Court.

The number of repairs carried out during the year was as follows :

Chimneys repaired ...	...	...	...	15
Roofs repaired ...	...	...	...	93
Eaves gutters repaired ...	...	...	...	48
Walls repaired ...	...	...	...	9
Windows repaired ...	...	...	...	33
Steps repaired ...	...	...	...	2
Doors repaired ...	...	...	...	11
Plaster renewed ...	...	...	...	90
Sinks renewed ...	...	...	...	4
Sink linings renewed ...	...	...	...	2
Waste pipes renewed ...	...	...	...	6
Kitchen ranges repaired ...	...	...	...	26
Firebacks renewed ...	...	...	...	6
Floors repaired ...	...	...	...	5

Water in cellars ...	...	...	...	7
Choked drains released ...	...	...	...	82
Drains renewed ...	...	...	...	1
Manholes renewed ...	...	...	...	2
Yard paving repaired ...	...	...	...	1
Rain water pipes repaired ...	...	...	...	17
W.C.'s renewed ...	...	...	...	4
W.C.'s repaired ...	...	...	...	18
Urinal repaired ...	...	...	...	1
Damp walls remedied ...	...	...	...	36
Drains repaired ...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	10
			Total	540

#### Statutory Notices :

Section 93, Public Health Act, 1936 ... 24

#### Housing Improvements :

There were 46 applications for Improvement Grants all of which were approved. 34 dwellings were completed during the year.

#### Assisted House Purchase :

48 advances in the sum of £24,087 were made by the Council under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act. This figure was much less than in the preceding year.

## SECTION "E"

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The only slaughterhouse in the area in use was the one situated in Lower Dolcliffe Road. This slaughterhouse was inspected by the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries Veterinary Officer and was found to be satisfactory. Only pigs and lambs were slaughtered, the figures being 1,403 pigs and 590 sheep. Parts of 18 pig carcases were found to be affected by Tuberculosis and 12 carcases with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci. The percentage of pigs affected with Tuberculosis was 1·29% and with other diseases 0·85%. 12 sheep carcases were affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci, the percentage being 2·3%.

The percentage of carcases with any form of disease was much lower than in the previous year.

The following carcases and parts of carcases and offals were found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed :

18 Heads (pig) — Tuberculosis  
1 Head (pig) — Abcess  
4 Plucks (pig) — Cysts  
2 Plucks (pig) — Pleurisy  
7 Plucks (sheep) — Cysts  
1 Pluck (sheep) — Pleurisy  
1 Pluck (sheep) — Abcess  
1 Pluck (lamb) — Cysts  
1 Pluck (lamb) — Cirrhosis  
1 Hindquarters (pig) — Bruising

Inspections of foodstuffs at shop premises were carried out and the following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption and destroyed :

Frozen Peas — 65 packets  
Frozen Sliced Beans — 15 packets  
Frozen Broad Beans — 12 packets  
Frozen Pork Sausages — 15 packets  
Frozen Chicken Portions — 12 packets  
Frozen Chips — 10 packets  
Frozen Steaklets — 3 packets  
Frozen Steak & Kidney Pies — 4 packets  
Frozen Faggots — 1 packet  
Frozen Turnovers — 2 packets  
Frozen Fish Fingers — 22 packets  
Frozen Fish Cakes — 6 packets  
Frozen Buttered Kippers — 7 packets  
Frozen Short Crust Pastry — 2 packets  
Lamb — 21½ lbs  
Elder — 19¾ lbs  
Beast Liver — 21 lbs  
Sausage — 14 lbs  
Stew Meat — 16 lbs  
Beef — 2 lbs  
"Corn Cob" Chickens — 21  
Baskets of Mushrooms — 40 x 3 lbs  
Boneless Ham — 12 lbs 10 oz  
Corned Beef — 6 lbs  
Cod — 10½ stones  
Roe — 2 stones  
Chitterlings — 2 stones  
Ice Pops — 30  
"Juso-Jims" — 3  
Ice Cream Wafers — 2 doz  
Cornish Wafers — 7  
Ice Cream — 6 tubs

Ice Wafers (choc) — 19  
 Ice Cream — 3 large blocks  
 Ice Cream — 3 small blocks  
 Lollipops — 9

### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 :

6 licences to stun or slaughter animals were issued. No offences were committed.

### Food Premises :

The general standard over the years has been a gradual improvement in foodstuffs' premises, particularly those in the centre of the town and especially where multiple firms have taken over the management. It was found that most retailers were co-operative and were anxious to install modern equipment and bring the establishment to a good modern standard.

The following improvements and repairs were carried out on request :

Repairs to walls	...	...	...	...	2
Walls tiled	...	...	...	...	3
Walls painted	...	...	...	...	2
Ceilings painted	...	...	...	...	3
Floors re-covered	...	...	...	...	1
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	6
New sinks	...	...	...	...	4
Hot water provided	...	...	...	...	3
Refrigeration	...	...	...	...	3
First aid kit provided	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	4
					—
					33
					—

Food preparing premises were as follows :

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	4
Preparation and manufacture of sausage, pressed, pickled or preserved foods					10
Fish friers	...	...	...	...	20

### Ice Cream :

There were 92 premises registered for the sale of ice cream. All ice cream sold was wrapped and no complaints were made.

### **Shops Act, Section 38 1950 :**

115 visits were made to shop premises and 6 defects were remedied under the above mentioned Act.

### **Milk Production :**

There were 41 registered milk dealers, the majority of these for the sale of Sterilised milk.

The following licences were in force :

Supplementary Licence

(Tuberculin Tested) ... ... ... 2

Dealers Licences (Sterilised) ... ... ... 4

(Pasteurised) ... ... ... 1

**DEPOSIT GAUGE READINGS - PERIOD JANUARY to DECEMBER 1966**

Site of Gauge — In front of the Urban District Council Offices, corner of Adwick Road and Doncaster Road, Mexborough.  
 Gauge Number — D.326.

Metric Factor — (g. deposit to g/100m. 2) 1302.  
 British Factor — (g. deposit to tons/mi. 2) 33.19

Analysis of Matter Collected in Atmospheric Deposit Gauge per Calendar month												
	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
WATER												
pH Value	24.00	102.00	22.00	91.00	35.00	52.00	58.00	90.00	37.00	53.00	54.00	39.00
TOTAL UNDISSOLVED MATTER	4.1	4.5	5.5	4.1	5.9	5.5	7.1	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.6	4.3
Soluble in CS2	5.41	12.35	7.97	9.03	13.17	17.43	9.75	9.23	10.49	9.13	7.50	4.44
Ash	0.03	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.03	0.03
Other Combustible Matter	4.18	9.79	5.94	7.20	10.12	12.68	5.14	6.57	8.03	5.91	4.98	3.12
TOTAL DISSOLVED MATTER	1.20	2.46	1.93	1.73	2.95	4.68	4.58	2.59	2.39	3.15	2.49	1.29
Ca++	4.58	9.16	7.00	11.52	10.02	8.70	10.36	17.36	9.09	12.35	12.18	6.90
Cl--	0.43	1.39	0.90	2.62	1.23	0.87	3.02	2.52	0.83	1.10	1.00	0.56
SO4	1.16	1.83	1.36	2.32	1.23	1.46	2.49	1.83	0.86	1.89	2.49	1.89
TOTAL SOLIDS	9.99	21.51	14.97	20.54	23.20	26.12	20.11	26.59	19.58	21.47	19.68	11.35
tons per sq. mile												

The lead peroxide instruments and deposit gauge readings are enclosed.

## SULPHUR GAUGE READINGS — 1966 — Wt. Ba S04

Period	Station	Area Exposed in Sq. Cm.	In Sample (Mg)	In Control (Mg)	Due to Exposure (Mg)	Wt of SO <sub>3</sub> collected Mg/100 sq.cm/day
Jan. 1966	Bailey .....	99.0	163.0	3.0	160.0	1.91
	Highwoods .....	99.0	285.0	3.0	282.0	3.37
	Hanby .....	98.0	143.0	3.0	140.0	1.69
	Market Hall .....	99.0	186.0	3.0	183.0	2.19
	Sewage Works .....	99.0	247.0	3.0	244.0	2.92
	Water Tower .....	98.0	298.0	3.0	295.0	3.56
	1st Y.E.P. ....	101.0	319.0	3.0	316.0	3.70
	2nd Y.E.P. ....	99.0	217.0	3.0	214.0	2.56
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est. ....	100.0	240.0	3.0	237.0	2.81
Feb. 1966	Bailey .....	98.0	126.0	1.0	125.0	1.56
	Highwoods .....	99.0	167.0	1.0	166.0	2.06
	Hanby .....	98.0	96.0	1.0	95.0	1.19
	Market Hall .....	97.0	121.0	1.0	120.0	1.52
	Sewage Works .....	98.0	165.0	1.0	164.0	2.05
	Water Tower .....	96.0	211.0	1.0	210.0	2.68
	1st Y.E.P. ....	97.0	206.0	1.0	205.0	2.59
	2nd Y.E.P. ....	101.0	131.0	1.0	130.0	1.58
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est. ....	100.0	213.0	1.0	212.0	2.60
Mar. 1966	Bailey .....	98.0	192.0	2.0	190.0	2.15
	Highwoods .....	99.0	243.0	2.0	241.0	2.70
	Hanby .....	99.0	173.0	2.0	171.0	1.91
	Market Hall .....	98.0	172.0	2.0	170.0	1.92
	Sewage Works .....	98.0	223.0	2.0	221.0	2.50
	Water Tower .....	97.0	239.0	2.0	237.0	2.71
	1st Y.E.P. ....	100.0	191.0	2.0	189.0	2.09
	2nd Y.E.P. ....	96.0	229.0	2.0	227.0	2.62
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est. ....	97.0	292.0	2.0	290.0	3.31
Ap il 1966	Bailey .....	97.0	101.0	2.0	99.0	1.13
	Highwoods .....	97.0	141.0	2.0	139.0	1.59
	Hanby .....	98.0	137.0	2.0	135.0	1.53
	Market Hall .....	96.0	163.0	2.0	161.0	1.86
	Sewage Works .....	96.0	168.0	2.0	166.0	1.92
	Water Tower .....	98.0	204.0	2.0	202.0	2.28
	1st Y.E.P. ....	98.0	198.0	2.0	196.0	2.22
	2nd Y.E.P. ....	101.0	146.0	2.0	144.0	1.57
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est. ....	97.0	155.0	2.0	153.0	1.75
May. 1966	Bailey .....	99.0	107.0	2.0	105.0	1.21
	Highwoods .....	96.0	160.0	2.0	158.0	1.89
	Hanby .....	98.0	76.0	2.0	74.0	0.86
	Market Hall .....	99.0	96.0	2.0	94.0	1.09
	Sewage Works .....	No	Record			
	Water Tower .....	96.0	147.0	2.0	145.0	1.73
	1st Y.E.P. ....	98.0	158.0	2.0	156.0	1.82
	2nd Y.E.P. ....	99.0	97.0	2.0	95.0	1.10
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est. ....	101.0	162.0	2.0	160.0	1.81

# SULPHUR GAUGE READINGS, 1966 (continued)

## Wt. Ba SO<sub>4</sub>

Period	Station	Area Exposed in Sq. Cm.	In Sample (Mg)	In Control (Mg)	Due to Exposure (Mg)	Wt of SO <sub>3</sub> collected Mg/100 sq.cm/ day
June 1966	Bailey .....	99.0	109.0	3.0	106.0	1.23
	Highwoods .....	96.0	154.0	3.0	151.0	1.80
	Hanby .....	98.0	85.0	3.0	82.0	0.86
	Market Hall .....	99.0	123.0	3.0	120.0	1.39
	Sewage Works.....	100.0	140.0	3.0	137.0	1.57
	Water Tower .....	96.0	167.0	3.0	164.0	1.96
	1st Y.E.P. ....	98.0	130.0	3.0	127.0	1.48
	2nd Y.E.P. ....	99.0	96.0	3.0	93.0	1.08
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est. ....	101.0	148.0	3.0	145.0	1.64
July 1966	Bailey .....	97.0	97.0	2.0	95.0	1.08
	Highwoods .....	97.0	141.0	2.0	139.0	1.49
	Hanby .....	98.0	83.0	2.0	81.0	0.92
	Market Hall .....	98.0	91.0	2.0	89.0	1.01
	Sewage Works .....	99.0	127.0	2.0	125.0	1.40
	Water Tower .....	96.0	147.0	2.0	145.0	1.67
	1st Y.E.P. ....	99.0	200.0	2.0	198.0	2.22
	2nd Y.E.P. ....	96.0	68.0	2.0	66.0	0.76
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est. ....	98.0	123.0	2.0	121.0	1.37
Aug. 1966	Bailey .....	99.0	75.0	2.0	73.0	0.82
	Highwoods .....	99.0	102.0	2.0	100.0	1.12
	Hanby .....	96.0	76.0	2.0	74.0	0.85
	Market Hall .....	99.0	96.0	2.0	94.0	1.05
	Sewage Works .....	98.0	90.0	2.0	88.0	0.99
	Water Tower .....	98.0	157.0	2.0	155.0	1.75
	1st Y.E.P. ....	97.0	136.0	2.0	134.0	1.53
	2nd Y.E.P. ....	100.0	123.0	2.0	121.0	1.34
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est. ....	99.0	141.0	2.0	139.0	1.55
Sept. 1966	Bailey .....	98.0	125.0	2.0	123.0	1.44
	Highwoods .....	98.0	144.0	2.0	142.0	1.66
	Hanby .....	97.0	103.0	2.0	101.0	1.19
	Market Hall .....	96.0	109.0	2.0	107.0	1.28
	Sewage Works .....	99.0	121.0	2.0	119.0	1.38
	Water Tower .....	98.0	175.0	2.0	173.0	2.02
	1st Y.E.P. ....	98.0	149.0	2.0	147.0	1.72
	2nd Y.E.P. ....	98.0	133.0	2.0	131.0	1.53
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est. ....	97.0	194.0	2.0	192.0	2.27
Oct. 1966	Bailey .....	98.0	137.0	2.0	135.0	1.53
	Highwoods .....	96.0	239.0	2.0	237.0	2.73
	Hanby .....	97.0	117.0	2.0	115.0	1.31
	Market Hall .....	99.0	121.0	2.0	119.0	1.33
	Sewage Works .....	96.0	139.0	2.0	137.0	1.58
	Water Tower .....	97.0	231.0	2.0	229.0	2.64
	1st Y.E.P. ....	99.0	218.0	2.0	216.0	2.42
	2nd Y.E.P. ....	98.0	179.0	2.0	177.0	2.00
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est. ....	98.0	238.0	2.0	236.0	2.67

# SULPHUR GAUGE READINGS, 1965 (continued)

## Wt. Ba SO<sub>4</sub>

Period	Station	Area Exposed in Sq. Cm.	In Sample (Mg)	In Control (Mg)	Due to Exposure (Mg)	Wt of SO <sub>3</sub> collected Mg/100 sq.cm/day
Nov. 1966	Bailey .....	99.0	191.0	3.0	188.0	2.17
	Highwoods .....	98.0	228.0	3.0	225.0	2.63
	Hanby .....	98.0	215.0	3.0	212.0	2.48
	Market Hall .....	96.0	163.0	3.0	160.0	1.91
	Sewage Works.....	97.0	275.0	3.0	272.0	3.21
	Water Tower .....	98.0	346.0	3.0	343.0	4.01
	1st Y.E.P. ....	101.0	351.0	3.0	348.0	3.94
	2nd Y.E.P. ....	99.0	219.0	3.0	216.0	2.50
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est. ....	101.0	299.0	3.0	296.0	3.35
Dec. 1966	Bailey .....	99.0	272.0	4.0	268.0	2.65
	Highwoods .....	98.0	374.0	4.0	370.0	3.93
	Hanby .....	97.0	218.0	4.0	214.0	2.29
	Market Hall .....	99.0	226.0	4.0	222.0	2.33
	Sewage Works .....	98.0	249.0	4.0	245.0	2.60
	Water Tower .....	99.0	352.0	4.0	348.0	3.66
	1st Y.E.P. ....	98.0	311.0	4.0	307.0	3.26
	2nd Y.E.P. ....	100.0	302.0	4.0	298.0	3.10
	Maple Road, Highwoods Est. ....	99.0	351.0	4.0	347.0	3.65

SECTION "F",

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES  
Infectious Diseases (Corrected)

Diseases	Total Cases Notified	Cases after Correction	Age Distribution												
			Under 1 Yr.	1 - 2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 44	45 - 64
Scarlet Fever .....	22	22	1	1	—	5	5	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .....	16	16	2	—	3	2	1	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	80	80	5	16	13	13	10	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	3	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia .....	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

## TUBERCULOSIS

No. on Register at 31st December, 1966

		Males	Females	Total
Pulmonary	...	74	40	114
Non-Pulmonary	...	4	12	16
		78	52	130

No. Removed from Register during 1966

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
		M	F	M	F	Total
Deaths	...	1	—	—	—	1
Others (cured, re-diagnosed, transfers of area etc.)	...	3	6	—	—	9
		4	6	—	—	10

Additions to Register during 1966

		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
		M	F	M	F	Total
New Notifications	...	6	2	1	—	9
Others (cases restored to Register, transfers, etc.)		1	—	—	—	1
		7	2	1	—	10

New Notifications

Age Groups :		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
		M	F	M	F	
0- 4	...	1	—	—	—	1
15-24	...	1	1	—	—	2
25-34	...	1	1	—	—	2
35-44	...	1	—	1	—	2
45-54	...	1	—	—	—	1
55-64	...	1	—	—	—	1
		6	2	1	—	9





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